

# The Commonwealth.

Volume XIV.—Number 23.

HARRISONBURG, VA., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1879.

\$2.00 a Year in Advance.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEO. G. GRATTAN,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., Office  
South side of Court-House Square.

JOHN A. COWAN,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., Office  
in Parton Building, a few doors North of the Post-  
office.

F. A. DAINGERFIELD,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., Office  
South side of the Public Square, in Switzer's new  
building.

GEORGE E. SIFE,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., Office,  
west side of Court-yard square, in Harris Building.  
Prompt attention to all legal business. jan9

CHARLES E. HAAS,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., Office,  
Southwest corner of the Public Square, (up stairs),  
opposite the Big Spring.

WM. B. COMPTON,  
(LATE OF WOODSON & COMPTON), will continue the  
Practice of Law in the Courts of Rockingham; the  
County of Appomattox, and Courts of the United  
States.

YANCEY & CONRAD,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND INSURANCE AGENTS,  
HARRISONBURG, VA., Office—New Law Building,  
West Market Street.

JAMES HAY,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., will practice  
in the Courts of Rockingham and adjoining  
counties. Office corner of the late Adams Express  
west of Court-house Square. jan10

W. R. LURTY,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., Practice  
in the State and Federal Courts of Virginia.  
Office on East Market Street. nov17

HENRY A. CONVERSE,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, HARRISONBURG,  
VA., Office in Court-House Square, Practices  
in the Courts of Rockingham county, and in the  
First National Bank, Harrisonburg, Va. jan30

HARRIS & EASTMAN,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., On and  
after the first of May will practice in all the  
Courts of Rockingham and adjoining counties.  
Office in Switzer's new building on the  
Public Square. jan11

JOHN E. & O. B. ROLLER,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., Practice  
in the Circuit and District Courts of Rockingham  
and adjoining counties. Office in Switzer's new  
building on the Public Square. jan11

J. SAM'L HARNSEBERGER,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., will practice  
in all the Courts of Rockingham county, the  
Superior Court of Appeals of Virginia, and the District  
and Circuit Courts of the United States holden at  
Harrisonburg.

G. W. BERLIN,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., will practice  
in the Courts of Rockingham and adjoining  
counties and the United States Courts holden at  
this place. Office in Switzer's new building on the  
Public Square. jan11

RO. JOHNSON,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., practices  
in the Courts of Rockingham and adjoining  
counties and the United States Courts holden at  
this place. Office in Switzer's new building on the  
Public Square. jan11

STUART P. LINDEY,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., practices  
in all the Courts of Rockingham, Highland, and  
adjoining counties, and in the United States  
Courts holden at Harrisonburg, Va. Office East  
Market Street, over Jno. Graham Elinger's Produce Store.  
Oct. 24-17

PAUL & SHANDS,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., will  
practice in the Courts of Rockingham and adjoining  
counties, and in the United States Courts holden  
at this place. Office in the old Clerk's Office, in  
the Court-House yard. dec5-17

PENDLETON BRYAN,  
COMMISSIONER IN CHANCERY AND NOTARY PUBLIC,  
HARRISONBURG, VA.—Will give special  
attention to the taking of depositions, and  
advising parties in all the Courts of Rockingham.  
Will also prepare deeds, articles of agreement and  
other contracts on very moderate terms. Office in the  
Parton Building, a couple of doors North of the  
Post-office.

OFFERALL & PATTERSON,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA., practices  
in the Circuit Courts of Rockingham and adjoining  
counties, the Court of Appeals at Staunton, and the  
United States Courts at Harrisonburg. Office in the  
Parton Building, a couple of doors North of the  
Post-office.

DR. T. O'FERRALL, Judge of Rock'g County Court,  
B. O. PATTERSON, formerly of the firm of Harns & Pat-  
terson.

DR. J. N. GORDON,  
CAN BE FOUND AT MRS. WARREN'S, next to  
First National Bank.

DR. FRANK L. HARRIS,  
DENTIST, HARRISONBURG, VA., Office Main street,  
near the Episcopal Church.  
J. STEEL, HARRIS, Assistant. jan9

DR. W. O. HILL,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Reverse House,  
in room lately occupied by Virginia Telegraph Com-  
pany. Residence immediately below Hotel.

DRS. R. H. & R. TATUM,  
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Office in Rocking-  
ham Bank Building. Calls promptly attended to in  
town or country.

DR. R. S. SWITZER,  
DENTIST, HARRISONBURG, VA., Established in  
1872. Will spend two days of every month in  
Mt. Crawford—first Wednesday and Thursday  
after County Court.

DR. D. A. BUCHER,  
BURGEON DENTIST, would respectfully inform the  
public that, having located permanently at Bridge-  
water, he is prepared to receive patients, and  
perform all other operations in his line.  
Office, one door South of Barber Hotel,  
Bridge-water, Va. jan10

**Bank Row!**  
THE PLACE  
To Buy Groceries or Sell Produce.  
CALL ON YOUR TRIED FRIEND,

**Jno S. Lewis.**

**WOOD! COAL!**  
H. C. PANKEY,  
WOOD AND COAL YARD, EAST MARKET STREET,  
Keeps on hand at all times Hard and Soft Coal, and  
Cut and Long Wood, which he sells in any quantity  
at LOWEST PRICES for cash.  
New River, Cumberland and other Bituminous  
Coals. Also Lehigh Anthracite (hard) Coal.  
Your patronage solicited, as I can make it to your  
interest to deal with me.  
Leave orders at G. A. Myers & Co.'s, Herman  
Voss's, or H. C. Pankey's Store on East Market  
St., and they will receive prompt attention.  
jan16-3m Respectfully, H. C. PANKEY.

**CITY TRANSFER.**  
HAVING DETERMINED  
to meet the wants of the  
citizens, and move them long  
and cold walks this winter,  
will from this day forward  
AND FROM ALL TRAINS. Will call in any part of  
the town for passengers. Baggage Wagon in attend-  
ance. PRICE, TWENTY FIVE CENTS A SEAT.  
Orders left at my office will receive prompt attention.  
December 6, 1878. J. C. STAPLETON. dec12-3m

**1879. NEW 1879.**  
GARDEN SEEDS  
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY NEW GARDEN  
seeds for the season of 1879:  
EARLY YORKE CABBAGE, EARLY ORCHARD  
CABBAGE, EARLY WINSTONSTADT CABBAGE,  
EARLY TOMATOES, Etc. Seeds of all kinds & cents  
a paper, at the Old Established Stand of  
L. H. OTT.

**I AM AGENT FOR F. O. PIERCE & CO'S READY**  
Mixed Paints in the Market. Respectfully,  
L. H. OTT.

## MARCH.

### VEGETINE. Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE  
Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

### RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:  
Dear Sir, I will most cheerfully  
give my testimony to the great num-  
ber you have already received in fa-  
vor of your great and good medicine  
Vegetine, for I do not think enough  
can be said in its praise; for I was  
troubled over thirty years with that  
driving disease, Catarrh, at the head  
had bad coughing-spells that it  
would seem as though I never could  
breathe any more, and VEGETINE has  
cured me; and I do feel to thank  
God all the time that there is so  
good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I  
feel that it is the best of the best  
for coughs, and weak sinning  
feelings at the stomach, and advise  
everybody to take VEGETINE for I  
can assure them it is one of the  
best medicines that ever was.

Wm. L. GORE,  
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts.,  
Cambridge, Mass.

### GIVES

### Health, Strength, AND APPETITE.

My daughter has received great  
benefit from the use of VEGETINE.  
Her declining health was a source  
of great anxiety to all her friends. A  
few bottles of VEGETINE restored  
her health, strength, and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,  
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,  
No. 49 Sears Building,  
Boston, Mass.

### CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:  
Dear Sir, This is to certify that  
I have used your "Old Preparation"  
in my family for several years,  
and think that for coughs or catarrh  
of the lungs or Rheumatic Affec-  
tions, it cannot be excelled; and as  
a blood purifier or scurvy medicine,  
it is the best I have ever used,  
and I have used a most everything.  
I can cheerfully recommend it to  
any one in need of such a medicine.  
Yours respectfully,  
Wm. L. GORE,  
No. 10 Russell Street,  
Cambridge, Mass.

### IT IS A Valuable Remedy

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1879.  
Dear Sir, I have taken several  
bottles of your VEGETINE, and am  
glad to say it has cured me of my  
cough, and I feel much better.  
I can cheerfully recommend it to  
any one in need of such a medicine.  
Yours respectfully,  
Wm. L. GORE,  
No. 10 Russell Street,  
Cambridge, Mass.

### VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

## AT COST.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CHANGE BUSINESS,  
I NOW OFFER MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Notions, &c.,

AT COST,

FOR CASH.

B. E. LONG, Agt.

AT THE OLD STAND.

All persons indebted to the Firm  
will please call and settle. jan16

**Pro Bono Publico!**

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF

China Tea Sets,

which I shall sell cheaper than any other house in  
town, no matter what they may say to you. Call and  
see for yourself, and that is all I have to say.  
If you want to buy

**DISHES, GLASSWARE,**

or any goods belonging to the

**House Furnishing Line,**

you can do better with me than anywhere else, as I  
keep the stock and buy them from first hands. Re-  
member that mine is the only good store of the kind  
in town.

**J. A. LOEWENBACH, Agent.**

**WHEAT! WHEAT! WHEAT!**

WANTED, 10,000 BUSHELS PRIME WHEAT,  
" 10,000 " " " OATS,  
" 10,000 " " " RYE,  
" 10,000 POUNDS OF WOOL,  
" 2,000 BUSHELS CLOVERSEED.

CALL AT EAST MARKET STREET, HARRISON-  
BURG, VA., BILLHIMER BUILDING  
dec12 P. B. SUBLETT & CO.

**Fall and Winter Goods.**

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,  
GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c.,  
AT THE VARIETY STORE.

This stock has been selected with care, and is bought  
exclusively for cash, and will be sold at prices that  
will defy competition. All goods guaranteed as repre-  
sented.  
Oct. 3.

**HENRY SHACKLETT.**

**TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,**

CRACKERS, CRACKERS,  
SPICES, BROOMS,  
VEGETABLES, FRUIT, CANDIES, TINWARE,  
CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c., &c.

In store and for sale at lowest quotations by  
**JOHN S. LEWIS,**

**BANK ROW.**

**PIANOS.**

SEVERAL SECOND-HAND PIANOS, IN TWO  
rough good order, for sale low for cash. Cal-  
l on or address

**WM. H. FOLEY,**

**MT. CRAWFORD, Va.**

**GARDEN SEEDS**

Warranted Fresh and Reliable at

**John S. Lewis', Bank Row.**

A CAR LOAD OF KE HERRING JUST RE-  
ceived, and will be sold at lowest rates.  
Call on or address

**HENRY SHACKLETT.**

## TOO LATE.

VANDYKE BROWN.

I sit and sip my sherry wine  
Beside the blazing fire;  
'Tis very old, 'tis very fine—  
A vintage to inspire.

Such fancies as a poet might weave,  
And weaving strike his lyre,  
I sip the wine, but would you think,  
To hear the glasses rhythmic clink,  
I'm humming even while I drink?

It comes too late, too late, I muse,  
This sherry rare and mild;  
Why did I not, when I was young,  
Had I but known, have I refused  
To smile while yet a fellow  
Was young and strong and lusty limbed,  
Before his face grew yellow  
With indigestion? Ah, the wine,  
For ev'ry noble soul is mine,  
But gone the taste which made it fuel

I know this velvet covered chair  
Is wondrous soft and easy,  
But what of comfort can I share,  
Grown corpulent and wheezy?  
Ah, could I thus have stretched my limbs  
When life was fresh and breezy,  
But now—well, now I've learned to doubt  
If anybody's yet found out  
A chair that's easy for the gout!

Woodcock and turtle, quail on toast,  
These things of feasting favor;  
And yet the game, the fish and roast,  
I have lost for me the flavor.  
I could have relished these things once,  
Had fortune smiled and not been frowny;  
But now, with dainties spread in sight,  
With all the palate can delight,  
I've lost the sense of appetite.

Because I drive my coach and four,  
The girls are proud to meet me;  
They court me unbidden to my door,  
And with a kiss they greet me;  
They throw their arms about my neck—  
Yes, that's the way they treat me—  
But passion's flames are all unknown;  
The lips to kiss are mine, I'm frown-  
The nearer of the kiss has flown!

And so I sip my sherry wine  
Beside the blazing fire,  
And though 'tis old and very fine,  
Sad thought it doth inspire;  
For sitting here in luxury's lap,  
Of fortune's smile I tire;  
And I would give my broad estate  
For my own bestowment by fate  
Which did not come too late, too late!

**CIVIL RIGHTS IN VIRGINIA.**

JUDGE RIVES ARRANGING FIVE STATE JUDGES  
FOR NEGLECTING COLORED JURORS.—HIS  
CHARGE TO A COLORED GRAND JURY TO  
PRESUME THE GUILT OF THE ACCUSED.

[From a Special Correspondent of the N. Y. World.]  
DANVILLE, Va., March 1.—When  
Judge Rives assumed jurisdiction of the  
Patrick County murder cases in  
November last it was generally believed  
he did so out of mercy to the ne-  
groes and in order to afford them the  
protection he thought they were en-  
titled to under the United States law.  
Few people construed his act as polit-  
ical and hostile to the Democratic State  
Government. But when, stung by the  
abuse and criticism which the press of  
the State, aided and abetted by the  
Legislature and the bar, heaped upon  
him for his usurpation, he delivered his  
bitter and harsh charge to the  
Grand Jury which met here on Tues-  
day, nobody could mistake what mo-  
tives prompted this or his former act.  
He had prepared that charge carefully,  
and as he read it in the face of the  
large audience he seemed to hurl the  
words from him as a reptile spits out  
its venom. Disregarding all allegi-  
ance to his own State, although he  
well knew the essential importance to  
a government to keep its judiciary  
above contempt, and knew that a State  
Judges was amenable to trial for any  
violation of his judicial duty only by  
and before the highest tribunal of the  
State, its Legislature, yet he deliber-  
ately charged his Grand Jury to ar-  
raign the judges of the State courts  
before themselves and to inquire into  
the manner in which they had per-  
formed their duty, and to indict those  
who had failed to put negroes on their  
juries. In this remarkable charge His  
Honor said that it was not necessary  
for the jury to have positive evidence  
that the judges had intentionally om-  
itted negro jurors from their juries, but  
that if they should find that for a num-  
ber of years no negroes had been on  
the juries they might presume that the  
omission was intentional. So when the  
jury came to ask His Honor's in-  
structions on this point he again said  
they might presume the guilty intent  
from the fact. And this, when all that  
is required of a judge is to provide  
competent jurors. He may make it a  
rule to exclude whom he chooses, pro-  
vided he always selects competent men.  
Who shall serve is left to his free dis-  
cretion. But Judge Rives instructs  
his Grand Jury that if a State Judge  
does not see fit to put negroes upon  
his jury they can presume him guilty  
of violating the Civil Rights law.

It is clear that the bill never con-  
templated the violent abuse of its pro-  
visions which this Federal Judge, to  
satisfy his personal spleen and avenge  
himself upon his State, has brought  
about. It is clear that if it does it is  
unconstitutional. Not only does Judge  
Rives strip the State Judiciary of the  
sanctity and awe with which this  
branch of the government is so wisely  
clothed and force it to occupy in his  
prisoners' box a place by the side of  
the wretched violators of the revenue  
laws, but he strips the State courts of  
their power, for he makes their judges  
amenable to trial for their judicial con-  
duct before him and by his juries  
whenever they do not act as he thinks  
proper.

Yesterday, as was stated by tele-  
gram, five of the judges of this State  
were indicted by the United States  
Grand Jury. The only evidence to  
justify these indictments was that no  
negroes had been on the juries in the  
several counties for a number of years.  
It was not proved that any judge ex-  
cluded the negroes from any prejudice  
of race, nor that there were competent  
negro jurors in any of these counties.  
It was not proved even that there had  
been no negroes in the jury boxes;  
but because no negro had been on the  
juries it was presumed that the omis-  
sion was intentional.

## In the case of the Judge of Pitts-

vania County it was proved that upon  
one occasion a jury composed entirely  
of negroes sat to try a negro charged  
with murder. It was proved that the  
Judge of the Corporation Court of  
Danville had been in the habit of hav-  
ing four or five negroes in his jury box,  
but he could find even in a city only  
four or five who were competent, and  
the reasonable presumption is that in  
these backwoods counties not a single  
competent negro can be found. Until  
the present court Judge Rives himself  
rarely ever had over half a dozen ne-  
groes on all of his juries at any term,  
when he has the pick of the whole dis-  
trict, including Lynchburg, Charlottesville,  
Staunton, Danville and Abingdon.  
Strange to say at this term one-  
third of the jurors are negroes; and  
stranger still the juries were not drawn  
as is this rule, before Judge Aike, of  
Danville.

It is a mistake to think that Judge  
Rives has been actuated in this matter  
by the desire to enforce the law and  
ease his judicial conscience. He has  
known that negroes did not sit on the  
juries for many years and winked at it,  
but his present action is prompted by  
revenge and hatred, and by the desire  
to make Radical buncombe for 1880.  
It is hard to say what the upshot will  
be. The judges will leave their cases  
to the State, for it is not a mere per-  
sonal matter, and the issue involved  
goes to the very vitals of our State  
Government. If our judges can be  
brought before a Federal jury for trial,  
we had better abolish our State courts  
and submit to the Federal jurisdiction  
altogether.

When the Grand Jury made their  
report it created great excitement.  
Several of the judges were present,  
but they received the news with be-  
coming calmness. Process for the ar-  
rest of the judges has been issued, but  
no returns have been made. It is  
thought that the State will de-  
mand a trial at once, while it  
is certain that Judge Rives is very  
anxious for a postponement to the next  
term.

After their adjournment the Grand  
Jury retired to their room, and the  
thirteen Radical members drew up a  
petition to His Honor asking clemency  
towards the State judges, which  
they asked the six Democrats to sign.  
But the latter indignantly refused.  
The Radicals offered the petition, but  
there is not a judge who desires or  
will submit to or receive His Honor's  
judicial clemency. Their recourse is  
to a higher tribunal, and one which is  
above the base and petty hatred of  
Judge Rives.

If this had occurred in 1860 it would  
have caused an outbreak; but Virginia  
feels her weakness, and, whipped to  
death, she is bound to submit to every  
insult. Our people have made no de-  
monstration and, while their blood is  
boiling, they are quiet.

The indicted judges are men of the  
highest private and public character.  
There is not one of them who would  
allow any prejudice to a negro on trial  
before him, and if they have omitted  
negroes from their juries it is because  
they honestly believed them to be in-  
competent or certainly less competent  
than white jurors.

Judge Rives has declared, however,  
that our judges shall put negroes on  
their juries or he will arrest and pun-  
ish them for failing to do so, and he  
has arrested five of Virginia's judges  
for failing to have negroes on their ju-  
ries, and this when it has never been  
proved that there were negroes compe-  
tent to serve as jurors in any of these  
counties. But the guilty intent was  
presumed. In the face of the first  
principles of justice and law this Judge  
instructed his jury to presume the  
guilt of the accused.

This is the grossest insult to Vir-  
ginia which could be devised and as gross  
to every State of our Union. If the  
Federal courts have this power, then  
indeed is there an end to our boasted  
freedom, and we had as well acknowl-  
edge at once that we are no longer a  
confederated democracy, but a central-  
ized despotism.

It is said that the State will employ  
the best counsel to represent her at  
once, and the constitutionality of the  
infamous law as well as the flagrant  
act of the Judge will be brought before  
the Supreme Court of the United  
States, which meets next Monday in  
Washington.

One thing is certain, that Judge  
Rives and his party hope to stay the  
rapidity with which the negroes are  
deserting their ranks for the ranks of  
the Democrats. In this and in Judge  
Rives's personal animosity to the De-  
mocrats lies the secret of all this trou-  
ble.

**Grains of Gold.**

He is a good man who does all the  
good he talks of.

Haste trips up its own heels, fetters  
and stops itself.

Never exhibit too great familiarity  
with a new acquaintance; you may  
give offense.

Never forget that if you are faithful  
in a few things, you may be ruler over  
many.

Never enter a room noisily; never  
fail to close the door after you, and  
never slam it.

Never will a gentleman allude to  
conquests which he may have made  
with ladies.

Half a dozen onions planted in the  
cellar, where they can get a little light  
will do much towards absorbing and  
correcting the atmospheric impurities  
that lurk in such places.

Careful housewife (lifting a shoe  
from the house-ward)—"I wish I had a  
thoughtful baby's shoe would turn up  
in the soup? But I knew it wasn't lost.  
I never lose anything."

## The All-Night and Sunday Session of

Assembly.

FILIBUSTERING—TALKS AGAINST TIME—A  
CONTEST OF ENDURANCE IN WHICH A FA-  
VORITE MINORITY TRIUMPHS—LEATHER  
LUGS BEAT BRIGHT BRAINS.

On Saturday morning during the  
morning hour Mr. Hanger threw a  
bomb in the House in the shape of a  
resolution to come to a vote on the  
deb question at 10:30 on Saturday  
night, and limiting the speeches to fif-  
teen minutes. This the Readjusters  
opposed might and main, and the domi-  
nant majority fell into the grave er-  
ror of overestimating their strength,  
and attempted to rush the proceed-  
ings through the House. At this stage  
several Funderers (this word we use  
"for short" to distinguish the debt-pay-  
ers) joined the ranks of the Readjus-  
ters, and then ensued some extraordi-  
nary filibustering.

All day Saturday the time was con-  
sumed in dilatory motions, and on the  
re-assembling of the House in the night  
session it soon became evident that a  
systematic plan was going to be pur-  
sued by the Re-adjusters as to stave  
off a vote on the debt question; for  
that purpose they organized their clique  
and held them perfectly under control.  
Moffett was the leader and the maker  
of the motions, Lacy, whose knowl-  
edge of parliamentary law is second  
to no man in the House, was the artil-  
lery; it was his brain that devised all  
the maneuvering and shifting of the  
party tactics. Frazier, of Rockbridge,  
was the cavalry, and his duty was to  
keep his forces well together and exer-  
cise general supervision. Pat. McCaul  
was the light-infantry skirmisher, and  
Harrison, of Sussex, and Fantleroy  
were the reserves. On the other side  
Hanger, of Augusta, led the forces,  
with Henry, of Richmond, and Ashton  
of King George, as his aides-de-camp.  
At 8 o'clock, both parties having drawn  
up in a line of battle, the fight com-  
menced. Taliferro, of Norfolk, had  
the floor, and he spoke about an hour  
and a half on the side of the Funderers,  
and ended at half-past nine.

The Re-adjusters then determined  
to consume time, and chose for that  
deadly purpose Harrison, of Sussex, as  
the longest-winded man, with the most  
bottom of any member in the House,  
and then the gentleman, feeling how  
much depended on him, rose to his feet  
and commenced his speech. An hour  
passed by, and the solid phalanx of  
Funderers sat patiently waiting for him  
to end; but he argued ahead as easily  
as Dexter would trot his fifth mile.  
Another hour came and went, and  
then the room began to be deserted,  
and the members strolled down to the  
bar rooms, lounged in the ante-rooms,  
and smoked their meditative cigar,  
while Harrison, without a break or  
hesitating for a word kept on, appar-  
ently as fresh as ever. At midnight  
he held up for a moment to allow a  
motion to adjourn, it now being Sun-  
day morning. The vote was anxious-  
ly looked for as being a test, for both  
among the Re-adjusters and Funderers  
were some who objected to sitting on  
the Sabbath day on account of their re-  
ligious scruples. How many there  
were none could tell, and the clerk  
called the roll amid breathless silence.  
Ayes, 48; nays, 37.

The refusal of the House to adjourn  
brought Pat. McCaul to his feet with  
a motion to reconsider. This led to  
the calling of the ayes and nays, and  
then a skirmish ensued between Mar-  
shall Hanger and Mr. Lacy on the sub-  
ject of the rules of the House, which was  
settled by the decision of the Speaker  
in favor of Mr. Lacy. After some  
further filibustering a calm came after  
the storm, and Mr. Harrison continued  
his argument, and at 1 o'clock in  
the morning the ceaseless flow of lan-  
guage issued from his lips without  
bottom and apparently without effort.  
By this time the visitors to the House  
had nearly all left, except a few  
senators, there were none but legally  
trained and attendants on the floor, and  
in consequence the strict observance of  
propriety was not insisted upon. Mem-  
bers began to get sleepy, and looked  
hollow-eyed, but the majority showed  
no signs of yielding. Sitting there  
with compressed lips, they looked as  
if they intended to stay until judg-  
ment day. If they had an idea that  
Mr. Harrison was at the end of his  
speech their minds were speedily dis-  
abled of that idea, for at half past one  
in the morning a servant appeared  
with a waiter, on which was a coffee-  
pot, sugar bowl, and cream-jug, and a  
cup of coffee was soon under Mr. Har-  
rison's moustache. This act showed  
the Funderers that Mr. Harrison was  
speaking against time, and then they  
let out on him; motions, points of or



# OLD COMMONWEALTH.

HARRISONBURG, VA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1879.

## WHEAT.

BALTIMORE, March 12, '79, 2 p. m.  
By Telegraph.—Wheat—March and spot \$1.13; April \$1.13; for No. 2. Market closes weak this p. m. Harrisonburg price 98 to \$1.01.

## THE LEGISLATURE

Reassembled in extra session on Tuesday last, in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Holliday. In the Senate, on Tuesday various amendments were offered to the Debt bill, all of which were defeated; on Wednesday a vote was reached, and the bill passed by a vote of 29 yeas to 7 nays. The Senate then adjourned to Monday the 10th inst.

The House assembled on the same day. Routine business of no general interest was transacted. On Thursday the Debt Compromise bill came from the Senate, and was referred to the Committee on Finance—not two-thirds voting to suspend the rules; after which the House adjourned to Tuesday, 11th inst.

## LATEST NEWS.

Russian official dispatches announce that all apprehensions respecting the plague have disappeared, though much disease exists.

The English troops have defeated the Zulus in South Africa. The losses of the latter were enormous, and they are now suing for peace.

Columbus, Ohio, is much excited over recent fire incident. Eight stables were burned Saturday morning, and attempts were made to fire other buildings by using rags saturated with coal oil. The city was patrolled Saturday night by the police, militia and citizens, aggregating 1,000 in number. No fire occurred.

The West Virginia Legislature on Saturday night passed a resolution accepting the new tariff proposed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, permitting the company to allow special rates in certain cases, provided that such rates be given shippers by the railroad without discrimination.

A letter mailed by Thomas C. Montgomery at Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1878, accompanying the circuit of the globe in 87 days, going via San Francisco, Hong Kong and London, arriving back at Rochester March 6, 1879. This is the fastest time around the world on record.

The West Virginia Senate, on Saturday, by a vote, refused to pass the usury bill, which provides for a forfeiture of the entire interest for the loan of money when a greater rate than six per cent. per annum is charged.

Napoleon Campana completed his six-day walk at New Haven, Conn., Saturday night, having made 401 miles. He rested 35 1/2 hours. Quickest mile 8 minutes 40 seconds; slowest, 33 minutes 44 seconds. The last mile was made in 11 1/2 minutes.

A burglar was shot and killed and another captured in New York city on Saturday night by John P. Richards, who surprised them while ransacking the parlor of his residence.

Incendiaries fired a wagon shop in east St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday night. Five persons sleeping in the second story of the building were burned to death. A boy tried to escape from the flames by jumping from a window, but was seriously injured that his recovery is doubtful.

Four children of Daniel and Stella Martin (colored) were burned to death in Georgetown, D. C., on Saturday night. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp left burning in their room.

The store of Charles K. Walton, at Yaneyville, Louisa county, Va., was burned Sunday, the proprietor perishing in the flames. The people attracted to the scene were so terrored from rendering assistance by the knowledge that powder was kept in the store. When it exploded one side of the house was blown out. Walton's body was found minus legs, arms and head, which had been blown off. It is believed that Walton was murdered for the money he had in the store, and the building was then fired. Much excitement prevails.

Three suits were brought against Archbishop Purcell, at Cincinnati, on Monday, the principal one by the Jefferson National Bank of Steubenville, Ohio, for \$3,000. At their instance a writ of attachment was issued covering St. Peter's Cathedral, St. Patrick's Church and other property. The appraised value of real estate covered is \$250,000. The bond of the Archbishop's assignee has been fixed at a half million.

A convention of colored people from the cities and counties of the District of Columbia, and the District of Columbia, was held in that city Monday, in the interest of their race. Religious, political and other subjects were discussed. The convention appointed a committee of five to prepare a call for a State convention, to meet in Richmond, May 19, to consider matters connected with their rights and privileges as citizens. The grand jury of the Hustings Court at Richmond, Va., Monday, indicted John E. Pindexter for the murder of young Curtis last week. The trial is set for Monday next.

Pat Smith and Julius Christian, the two negroes confined in Henrico county jail, Richmond, Va., were executed for the murder of John C. Lay, in New Kent, made a desperate effort to escape Monday night, about 11 o'clock, by setting fire to the floor of their cell, hoping to escape during the excitement which would follow. They had broken or otherwise got rid of the shackles by which they were fastened to the floor, and awaited for the fire to make headway. Other prisoners confined below were aroused by the smoke, and gave the alarm in time to prevent the burning of the jail and escape of the murderers.

Keep it in mind that the "filibuster" element of the forcible Re-adjusters forced Gov. Holliday to call an extra session of the Legislature, by which they draw \$180 each out of an impoverished and depleted treasury. They are thus enabled to make a "divvy" of between \$30,000 and \$40,000 of the money of the "dear people." Read the account of the all-night and Sunday session of the House of Delegates on our outside to day. Shame! Shame!

Can the Grant movement be properly called "booming," when all the "boom" there is in it comes from a few old whiskey-ring thieves, (notably Deacon McKee, of St. Louis,) who owe their present liberty to pardons from Grant, who released them from the penitentiary? Are there enough penitentiary convicts who have been pardoned to elect Grant for a third term? We shall see. Let the roll be called.

As the members of the Legislature are entitled to the salary of the whole session, no matter when they adjourn, and as a vote cannot now be prevented by parliamentary tactics, we trust, now that they have remembered, they will speedily settle the fate of the debt bill, and leave Richmond as quickly as possible.

The Scottsville (Va.) Courier, reader, has come out in favor of the bill to settle the State debt, now before the Legislature.

## EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Congress will reconvene on the 18th inst., by proclamation of the President, necessitated by the failure of the passage of the Legislative Appropriation bill, which the House refused to pass unless the following amendments were incorporated therein: Preventing the use of U. S. soldiers at elections under any pretext whatever; repealing the laws for the appointment of Federal Deputy Marshals of and Supervisors of elections; repealing the jurors' test oath.

For the first time since the eve of civil war the Democrats have control of the United States Senate, having 42 of the 76 members to 33 Republicans, and 1 Independent, Mr. Davis, of Illinois. The have, after the lapse of almost a generation, the control of both branches of the National Legislature. In the House 287 members will assemble, of whom 144 will be a majority. They stand: Democrats 148; Republicans 129; Nationals 10.

The repeal of the foregoing measures, so destructive of the fundamental principles of civil liberty, is thus assured. In times of peace, no one doubts the ability of the States to preserve order within their own borders, or their desire for free and fair elections, and the repeal of these laws is demanded in conformance with the paramount principles of the government—the sovereignty of the States and non-interference by Federal authority.

The following appears at the head of the editorial columns of the last issue of the *Shenandoah Herald*, with which Mr. Riddleberger is connected:

A CARD.—I am constrained to speak to the readers of this paper that I am not in accord with it in the position taken on what is now known as the "Brokers' Bill" for settling the State debt. Since 1871 I have consistently opposed the funding bill and have stood for a readjustment of the debt as a matter of right. My convictions, I believe to be based upon principle, and principle is neither to be bartered away nor compromised. I regard the "Brokers' Bill" as more ignominious in many of its features than the funding bill, and if it should have become a law proper settlement of the debt would only have been more difficult of accomplishment. I believe our people should not pay more taxes for any purpose, and from this line I cannot and will not deviate. I will endeavor from time to time to present what I hold to be good and valid reasons against this speculating scheme on a detached sheet, and shall begin with a few thousand copies this week. Very little time will determine the right or wrong. Respectfully,

H. H. RIDDLEBERGER.

The statement of Mr. Riddleberger's position at this time is of importance to the people of this Congressional District, and it should be borne in mind as a matter for future reference.

Numerous candidates are mentioned for the Speakership of the House—Randall of Pennsylvania, Blackburn of Kentucky, McMahon of Ohio, and Goode of Virginia. We hope that Mr. Randall may be the caucus nominee. The election of a Southern man would be a mistake. Opportunity would be given for the manufacture of Radical capital. In the North it would be boldly proclaimed by the Radicals that the Rebels again had possession of the government. The few States held by Northern Democrats by small majorities may thus be lost. Mr. Randall has ability and experience; commands the respect of both friends and enemies, and is as true a friend to the interests of the South as any representative this section has in the House.

Now that the Democrats in the National Legislature are endeavoring to repeal the inimical legislation which imprisoned and disfranchised their supporters, and to strengthen and consolidate the party to insure success in the Presidential struggle of 1880, it is evidently proper and wise, in the opinion of its projectors, that a "Re-adjuster" party shall be formed, which, by drawing adherents from the Conservative ranks, united with the consolidated negro vote, will terminate in the disruption of the Conservative party of Virginia.

The Attorney General of the State of Virginia on Monday made application to the Supreme Court of the United States for a mandamus to compel Judge Rives of the U. S. Circuit Court to redeliver to the State authorities the two negro criminals (Burwell and Lee Reynolds) whom he had taken out of their custody for trial in his own Court.

The Legislature adjourned from Thursday to Tuesday. They made an effort to obtain mileage for the extra session, but were unsuccessful. The prompt attention these gentlemen give to State affairs, and their carelessness as to expense, is refreshing. Still another style of retrenchment.

In monarchical England all troops must be marched away and kept away from polling places. In this country the bayonet will soon cease to be employed in civil affairs.

Congress will forever prevent the use of the army at elections in this free country by any President, be he Democrat or Republican.

## SENATOR BLAINE IN RICHMOND.

Senators Blaine, of Maine, and Jones, of Nevada, visited Richmond last week to look after their interests in the Richmond & Alleghany Railroad. At an entertainment given in honor of these gentlemen, Senator Blaine made the following remarks:

The speaker said that he was born on the border of Virginia and reared there, and had often traversed its soil, but had never had the pleasure of addressing a Virginia audience. He did vote against the Tobacco bill, not that he was unmindful of Virginia's interests—that was not it; but he opposed it because he believed that a change of any kind would be injurious to the trade. He was for permanency; and now that the tax is 16 cents Richmond tobaccoists would find that he was just as strong a resister of increasing it as he had been of reducing it. He spoke in detail and in the highest terms of Richmond's importance and influence, and said that not even Boston, New York, or Baltimore had shown so great a proportion of increase since the war as it had. Although he differed from Virginians in politics, in whatever concerned the material welfare of Virginia, not a man in either party in Congress would do more for its advancement than would he. He would vote the Government's money just as soon and as cheerfully for Virginia as he would for Maine, just as cheerfully for the South as for New England. [Applause.] He closed by thanking his hearers most heartily for the reception and kindly courtesy that he and his friend had met with in Richmond.

## AN OUTRAGE AND LYNCHING.

At this writing (Wednesday noon) we hear verbally of a terrible crime which was committed several days ago in Albemarle county, the full particulars of which are too revolting to recite. It is stated that two young ladies were riding along the public highway, when they were met by four salaried negro men, who dragged them from their horses, outraged their persons, cut out the tongue of one and knocked the other on the head until they supposed her dead, and fled from the vicinity. Several neighbors soon after in passing found the ladies, the one left for dead gradually becoming conscious, the other with her tongue cut off, being unable to tell what had happened, though the gentlemen who found them knew a terrible tragedy had been enacted. One of the ladies was able to write out what had happened and gave the names of the perpetrators. A number of men were promptly collected and the four negroes pursued and captured. Being a proper case for lynching, the brutes were hung until dead, almost upon the same spot where the crime was committed. They should have been burned over a slow fire, if the report as we have received it is true at all.

We have not the time to comment upon this terrible crime, as our hour for going to press has arrived. Before this paper has reached many of our readers we shall probably know the truth or falsity of what we have written. We hope it is not true, for we had much rather be convicted of giving currency to a false report, than that this horrible crime should have been committed.

Two sessions of the Legislature in one year, instead of one session in two years, is the latest style of retrenchment.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.—A number of leading Democrats, members of both houses, and others, have been in informal consultation with regard to the course to pursue if the President should undertake to carry out the views and wishes of the stalwart portion of the Republican party. The sentiment of those present was the effort should be to make the session as short as possible; that it would not be profitable to protract the session if there should be the appearance of irreconcilable antagonism between the President and Congress. It was suggested that the first thing to be done would be to incorporate in one bill the repeal of the jurors' test oath, with perhaps a new provision for the proper selection of United States jurors, the exclusion of troops from the polls, and the repeal of the election laws; that if the President should veto this bill to attach it to one of the appropriation bills; that then, if the President vetoed the appropriation bill, for Congress to immediately adjourn, and not to remain in session to continue any struggle over the matter; that if the President then called another extra session to go through the same form of proceedings, and if he repeated his vetoes to adjourn again. The belief was, however, expressed that the President would not be so obstinate in this matter as he has indicated.

A vote by yeas and nays in our House of Representatives consumes three-quarters of an hour. A demand for the yeas and nays is the strong hold of the legislative filibuster when he desires to defeat certain legislation. In the Austrian Reichsrath the members vote "aye" or "no" from their seats by simply pressing on a handle, which liberates a ball, dropping in an urn behind the President and at the same time reveals the number of the votes on a board placed on the wall. Fraud is impossible and the time occupied in the voting is only two minutes. The objection to machine voting in this country is that it gives "trimmers" no chance to change their votes before the roll call is finished and it is done so quick that no time is afforded for dragging out of the committee room the man whose vote is necessary to carry or defeat a measure. When civilization has swung around another cycle perhaps the barbarous old system of yeas and nays voting will be abolished.

Rev. I. B. Deacon, who went north sometime since with the remains of his wife and grandchild, returned on last Saturday night.—*Page Courier*, 7th

## IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The bill to give Circuit Courts appellate jurisdiction in certain criminal cases, which passed both Houses of Congress and was duly enrolled before the close of the session, is one step in the right direction—that is, the direction of freeing the administration of justice from political partisanship. Judge Harris of Virginia deserves great credit for the skill and perseverance with which he "engineered" this bill through many delays and difficulties to final success, and his labors will not be forgotten either by his constituents or by the people, who are always for "fair play and no gonging."

The effect of this bill upon the trial of "political" cases will be to permit persons condemned in the District Courts to go to large and pursue their ordinary business until their cases are finally heard on appeal. When this bill becomes a law the judicial tools of a fraudulent administration, such as Judge Bond and his "pals," will not be able to "railroad" innocent men to jail quite so rapidly as heretofore. The net itself reads as follows:

Section 2. Within one year next after the end of the term in which such writ of error shall be pronounced, or when, if a fine shall exceed the sum of \$500, and in such a case a respondent feeling aggrieved by a decision of a District Court, may except to the opinion of the Court and tender his bill of exceptions, which shall be settled and allowed according to the rule and signed by the Judge and shall be a part of the record of the case.

Section 3. Within one year next after the end of the term in which such writ of error shall be pronounced, or when, if a fine shall exceed the sum of \$500, and in such a case a respondent feeling aggrieved by a decision of a District Court, may except to the opinion of the Court and tender his bill of exceptions, which shall be settled and allowed according to the rule and signed by the Judge and shall be a part of the record of the case.

Section 4. Such writ of error shall be returnable to the next regular term of the circuit court for the district, and shall be served on the District Attorney of the United States for such district. The circuit court may advance all such writs of error on deposit of the sum of \$500, and in case of an affirmation of the judgment of the district court, the circuit court shall proceed to prosecute the writ of error, and in case of a reversal, the circuit court may proceed with the trial of said cause de novo, and return the same to the district court for its proceedings.

With this act in force, the jurors' test oath repealed, and the supervisor-and-deputy-marshall "gag" taken off, the people of this country will be able to express their political preferences fully and freely at the polls in 1880, and then "farewell, a last farewell" to Radical misrule and corruption!—*Washington Gazette*.

## A SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT SWOOPES.

A little girl two years old was sitting on the track at Swoopes depot, Tuesday, playing upon the rail, when the 12 M., freight came thundering down the grade, with 15 loaded cars. The engineer, Mr. G. W. Peaco, saw her when about 100 yards distant, but deceived by her white apron he thought it only a piece of white paper, till within 50 yards he discovered his mistake and realizing the immediate danger of the child, reversed the engine and whistled "down breaks" making every effort to stop. Finding it could not be done he opened his windows intending to run out on the cattle-guard and pick up the child before it was struck, but seeing he was too late he turned his head helplessly aside, unable to bear the sight as the heavy engine crushed and mangled the little form. The engine and seven cars had passed over it before the train was stopped, and the brakeman gathered up the palpitating form in three pieces. The upper portion of the body, being severed from the lower, breathed for several minutes, while the arms were moving above its head. Meanwhile the mother, perceiving the accident from her house near by, though frantic and shrieking with grief, could not bring herself to come and look on her mangled babe. The engineer, as he described to us the affecting scene, wiped his eyes and said: "If it had been my own child it would have happened just as it did." The father of the child, Mr. David Gabbert, an employe of the road, was absent at Williamsport at the time of the accident.—*Staunton Vindicator*, March 7th.

THE NEXT CENSUS.—The bill for taking the census of 1880, provides that a Superintendent of Census be appointed by the President, to receive an annual salary of \$5,000, and the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint one or more supervisors of census in each Territory, the whole number not to exceed one hundred and fifty. This supervisor shall propose the subdivisions of his district, employ enumerators, "who shall be selected solely with reference to their fitness, and without reference to their political or party affiliations" and perform other duties, all, however, subject to the control of the Superintendent. The supervisors are to receive \$500 for the whole service they render, and the enumerators are to be paid two cents for each living inhabitant, two cents for each death reported, ten cents for each farm and fifteen cents for each establishment of productive industry enumerated and returned. No enumerator is to have a district including more than four thousand inhabitants under the census of 1870. The enumeration is to commence on the first day of June, 1880.

A vote by yeas and nays in our House of Representatives consumes three-quarters of an hour. A demand for the yeas and nays is the strong hold of the legislative filibuster when he desires to defeat certain legislation. In the Austrian Reichsrath the members vote "aye" or "no" from their seats by simply pressing on a handle, which liberates a ball, dropping in an urn behind the President and at the same time reveals the number of the votes on a board placed on the wall. Fraud is impossible and the time occupied in the voting is only two minutes. The objection to machine voting in this country is that it gives "trimmers" no chance to change their votes before the roll call is finished and it is done so quick that no time is afforded for dragging out of the committee room the man whose vote is necessary to carry or defeat a measure. When civilization has swung around another cycle perhaps the barbarous old system of yeas and nays voting will be abolished.

The plot is deeply laid, thrilling, and well wrought out to the end of the volume. Every page is filled with unvarnished brilliancy, awakening at once the imagination and kindling it all through. Complete critics, who have read the manuscript of "ERIN GO BRAGH," pronounce it a work of uncommon excellence, and must feel at once a large circulation. Advance orders should be sent in at once to insure prompt delivery. Address:

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## At the Variety Store

Sugar, Rice, Spices, Raisins, Macaroni, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruit, Canned Goods, Pickles, Preserves, and a large assortment of Groceries. Also, a large stock of Dry Goods, Notions, and Miscellaneous Articles. All at low prices. Address: HENRY SHACKLETT.

WANTED, FOR HIGHEST CASH PRICE, 1,000 ALSO, 16,000 LBS. BACON HOG ROUND. Address: GEO. A. MYERS & CO.

We learn from the Martinsburg Statesman that Rev. John P. Hyde, of that city, is a direct descendant of a deceased English gentleman of that name who left in the Bank of England a fortune estimated at this time to be \$12,000,000. We venture the assertion that he would not relinquish the privilege of singing with the spirit and the understanding.

"No foot of land do I possess," &c.,—one of many that he hymns with an unctious delight to observe—for all of that vast estate. He prefers the treasures that are laid up "where moth and rust do not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal." He is not one to be seduced into quagmires of expectation by the *ignis fatuus* of a fortune within the vaults of earthly treasure houses.—*Va. Free Press*.

The deepest snow of the season fell here last Sunday night. The snow followed a rain of several hours and is now rapidly disappearing.—*Woodstock Herald*, March 6th.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Go to MCNENEY'S.

JOHN WALLACE'S BAR, UNDER SPOTSWOOD HOTEL.—The favorite resort of the citizens of Rockingham for Pure Wines and Liquors, by the drink, pint, quart or gallon.

It you want clothing cheap, made in Philadelphia style, and out of a new style of goods, go see HARPER, Wanamaker's agent. He has his spring stock of samples. Any one who needs a suit will be well paid to look at HARPER's goods.

P. S.—If you have any Scouring or Repairing to do, you can get a first-class job done by C. N. HARPER. New work made in latest style, and fits warranted.

Thankful for past favors, I ask the public generally to give me a call, on German street, near the jail. march 6

## By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative pill that medical science has devised. Being purely vegetable, they do no harm to the system, and in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is required. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. (6)

From Eminent Dr. C. C. Clark, Oswego, N. Y.

I have made sufficient experiment of Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, to enable me to say it is by far the best of all the preparations of the kind I have ever used. It has been used by the sufferer from chronic diseases, or the convalescent, it is invaluable, being both nourishing and strengthening. Sold by all druggists. march 6-1

## MARRIED.

February 13, 1879, by Rev. Benjamin Miller, David Shank and Miss Francis Powell, all of this county.

mc13-34

MARRIAGE INTENTIONS. Licenses issued but not returned are as follows: March 4—Joseph W. Coffman to Sarah Hester, March 10—John A. Barry to Julia V. Keyser, March 11—E. S. Tabler to Mrs. W. Whitmore.

## DIED.

On Thursday night last, at her late residence near this place, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Hurley, widow of Daniel Hurley, dec'd, in the 61st year of her age. She was buried in the grave of her husband in Woodbine Cemetery on Saturday last. Her funeral services were conducted by Rev. Father McVeigh of the Catholic Church, of which she had been a life-long, faithful member.

IN MEMORIAM. The colored Baptist Church of this place lost by death, March 4th, 1880, one of its most honored and trustworthy members, and in the person of HANCOCK JOHNSON, who had long been in the service of Mr. Shacklett. The church greatly feels his loss and laments his death for it has been deprived of an able and faithful member. He was a good citizen, and we should not complain of God's will and works. So we do so cheerfully as we can yield to it. His funeral and burial took place at 3 P. M., March 10th, at which time there was the largest turnout ever known among the colored people here. He was highly respected and loved by all who knew him, and his death was a great loss to the church and community. His funeral services were conducted by Rev. Father McVeigh of the Catholic Church, of which he had been a life-long, faithful member. GEO. B. HOWARD, Pastor.

## New Advertisements.

New Book Store, MAIN STREET, HARRISONBURG, VA.

I have, and will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY, PICTURE FRAMES, WALL PAPER, and ARTICLES. In fact, everything kept in a first-class Book Store. BOOKS AND MUSIC NOT ON HAND WILL BE ORDERED AT ONCE. Call and examine my stock before purchasing else.

H. A. SPRINKLE.

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WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to you in press, ready for delivery the first of March, 1879.

## "ERIN GO BRAGH."

By the POPULAR AMERICAN AUTHOR, Mrs. Mary Andrews Denison.

Author of "That Husband of Mine," and other well-known works.

This book has been some time in preparation, and is written with great care in the light and lively style by which Mrs. Denison has made her name famous. It is historical, descriptive of scenes and characters in the different countries it represents, dramatic and illustrative, while secretly delineating leading incidents and heroes in the

IRISH REVOLUTION OF 1793.

The plot is deeply laid, thrilling, and well wrought out to the end of the volume. Every page is filled with unvarnished brilliancy, awakening at once the imagination and kindling it all through. Complete critics, who have read the manuscript of "ERIN GO BRAGH," pronounce it a work of uncommon excellence, and must feel at once a large circulation. Advance orders should be sent in at once to insure prompt delivery. Address:

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## New Advertisements.

GEORGE A. MYERS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Flour, and Produce Merchants, No. 5 EAST MARKET STREET, HARRISONBURG, VA.

We are receiving large additions to our stock, consisting in part of

75 SACKS RIO COFFEE—part of cargo per brig C. E. Shin. 50 Bbls. of Standard A, Granulated, Crushed, Extra C, and Yellow SUGARS. 5 Hds. of PRIME N. O. SUGARS. 10 Gross HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE. 10 Cases of STARCH; 25 Boxes ASSORTED CANDY; 30 Kegs B. C. SODA. 30 Gross FARLOW MATCHES; 30 Cases of CANNED TOMATOES, PEACHES, CORN, PEAS, &c., &c. 50 Sides BEST RED SOLE LEATHER. A car-load of NEW ORLEANS & PORTO RICO MOLASSES, and SYRUPS of all grades, very cheap.

New Advertisements.

3 LBS. CANNED TOMATOES, No. 1, ONLY 10c. PER CAN. DRIPED PEAS, 5 and 7c. per lb. peeled very nice, 12c. per lb. NEW PEAS, 9c. per lb. GEO. A. MYERS & CO.

mc13

## LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

HENRY A. CONVERSE, Attorney at Law, HARRISONBURG, VA.

Will give special attention to the collection of debts due from parties residing in any part of the United States or Canada. Office in Old Clerk's Office Building, second story. Refers to A. E. Harberger, 1st National Bank; G. M. Zinger, Dry Goods, &c. march 6-1

## No! for the Auction!

First Class Suburban Property FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

I offer that NEW and desirable property of mine, situated on the Harrisonburg and Warm Springs Turnpike, just outside of the corporation of Harrisonburg, and inside of old gate, (no corporation tax nor toll to pay,) containing about 200 acres, viz: \$1,000 in cash, the balance in two equal payments, 9 and 18 months, bearing 6 per cent interest. I will exchange the property for desirable Harrisonburg property, or for a lot of land, or for a house, or for a farm, or for a stock of goods, or for a stock of horses, or for a stock of cattle, or for a stock of sheep, or for a stock of swine, or for a stock of poultry, or for a stock of bees, or for a stock of fish, or for a stock of furs, or for a stock of skins, or for a stock of bones, or for a stock of horns, or for a stock of teeth, or for a stock of claws, or for a stock of hoofs, or for a stock of manure, or for a stock of straw, or for a stock of hay, or for a stock of grain, or for a stock of fruit, or for a stock of vegetables, or for a stock of flowers, or for a stock of seeds, or for a stock of plants, or for a stock of animals, or for a stock of birds, or for a stock of insects, or for a stock of minerals, or for a stock of fossils, or for a stock of shells, or for a stock of bones, or for a stock of horns, or for a stock of teeth, or for a stock of claws, or for a stock of hoofs, or for a stock of manure, or for a stock of straw, or for a stock of hay, or for a stock of grain, or for a stock of fruit, or for a stock of vegetables, or for a stock of flowers, or for a stock of seeds, or for a stock of plants, or for a stock of animals, or for a stock of birds, or for a stock of insects, or for a stock of minerals, or for a stock of fossils, or for a stock of shells, or for a stock of bones, or for a stock of horns, or for a stock of teeth, or for a stock of claws, or for a stock of hoofs, or for a stock of manure, or for a stock of straw, or for a stock of hay, or for a stock of grain, or for a stock of fruit, or for a stock of vegetables, or for a stock of flowers, or for a stock of seeds, or for a stock of plants, or for a stock of animals, or for a stock of birds, or for a stock of insects, or for a stock of minerals, or for a stock of fossils, or for a stock of shells, or for a stock of bones, or for a stock of horns, or for a stock of teeth, or for a stock of claws, or for a stock of hoofs, or for a stock of manure, or for a stock of straw, or for a stock of hay, or for a stock of grain, or for a stock of fruit, or for a stock of vegetables, or for a stock of flowers, or for a stock of seeds, or for a stock of plants, or for a stock of animals, or for a stock of birds, or for a stock of insects, or for a stock of minerals, or for a stock of fossils, or for a stock of shells, or for a stock of bones, or for a stock of horns, or for a stock of teeth, or for a stock of claws, or for a stock of hoofs, or for a stock of manure, or for a stock of straw, or for a stock of hay, or for a stock of grain, or for a stock of fruit, or for a stock of vegetables, or for a stock of flowers, or for a stock of seeds, or for a stock of plants, or for a stock of animals, or for a stock of birds, or for a stock of insects, or for a stock of minerals, or for a stock of fossils, or for a stock of shells, or for a stock of bones, or for a stock of horns, or for a stock of teeth, or for a stock of claws, or for a stock of hoofs, or for a stock of manure, or for a stock of straw, or for a stock of hay, or for a stock of grain, or for a stock of fruit, or for a stock of vegetables, or for a stock of flowers, or for a stock of seeds, or for a stock of plants, or for a stock of animals, or for a stock of birds, or for a stock of insects, or for a stock of minerals, or for a stock of fossils, or for a stock of shells, or for a stock of bones, or for a stock of horns, or for a stock of teeth, or for a stock of claws, or for a stock of hoofs, or for a stock of manure, or for a stock of straw, or for a stock of hay, or for a stock of grain, or for a stock of fruit, or for a stock of vegetables, or for a stock of flowers, or for a stock of seeds, or for a stock of plants, or for a stock of animals, or for a stock of birds, or for a stock of insects, or for a stock of minerals, or for a stock of fossils, or for a stock of







# OLD COMMONWEALTH.

HARRISONBURG, VA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1879.



## THE FARM AND HOME.

From the American Farmer for March.  
WORK FOR THE MONTH—MARCH.

No farmer but will now find his advantage, as the season for an active campaign opens, in the thorough preparation which careful and well digested plans afford. To know how to fight a battle so as to profit by the weak points of your enemy is no more useful than to understand the difficulties of your own position. So, too, with the work of the farm.

The Oat Crop should go in as soon as possible after the ground is fit to work. Ordinarily this is not a very profitable crop, and the area given it in this section lessens year by year. This doubtless is due to the want of thorough preparation involved in the necessity for early seeding, and the failure to supply an artificial addition to the natural resources of the soil: the custom of many being to abstain from any application of manure or fertilizer to this crop on the plea of the poor returns it gives. A contrary policy (the use of barn yard manure or a dressing of bone dust or superphosphate) would often increase the yield above the natural soil, far more than enough to pay the cost, and is especially desirable when grass or clover is to be seeded with the oats. In putting in the crop, the use of the drill is extending, though some farmers still prefer to plow the seed lightly in. The grass and clover seeds ought to be sown on the fresh ground; and if a roller follows, the advantage is considerable.

Barley appears to be growing in popular estimation as a spring crop, and to be taking the place in a measure that oats formerly held. It, too, should be sown early, but succeeds only on well-drained soils. It delights most in a rich soil, and prefers sandy loams rather than heavy clays. Careful pulverization should be secured, and the use of the roller at seeding, and after the plants are of some height, is very beneficial. Rough and undecomposed manures are to be avoided, but a dressing of superphosphate, even on lands in good heart, will give the crop a push forward, which is very desirable. The quantity of seed used is from two to three bushels to the acre, rich soils requiring more than poor ones. A mixture of barley and oats sown, to be cut green for dairy cattle, has heretofore been recommended in these pages.

Potatoes are another crop doing their best when early planted, preferring cool seasons and a moist but not wet seed-bed, the soil porous and moderately light, containing besides some lime on amount of vegetable matter, in which these tubers delight. Fresh stable manures predispose to rot, it is supposed, and injure the taste of the roots; but well-rotted composts, mixtures of salt, plaster and ashes, fine bone-dust and superphosphate, all act well on the crop. Essentials to great success are deep preparation and culture. The report of Mr. Carter in the Farmer for last month may be referred to now with profit.

The Corn Crop.—So important a crop as this should be prepared for as early as may be practicable; when a sod is turned, the contents of a barnyard and the compost piles may be hauled out and spread. There is no risk to be run in applying too great a quantity: corn being a gross feeder, having no difficulty in appropriating the plant food which other crops could not assimilate.

Orchard Grass grows stealthily in favor. The American Farmer was one of the earliest and most pronounced advocates of its wider adoption, and has now the satisfaction of seeing its almost general employment. Its value for early and late pastures, the excellent hay it makes when cut in due season, its adaptability for mixing with clover, its persistence on the land, with even moderately good treatment, and its productiveness, all combine to commend it. When sown by itself 20 pounds of orchard grass seed to the acre is not too much; if sown with clover, 14 pounds is enough with 6 pounds of clover seed. One of our experienced correspondents recommended a year or two ago the mixing of the two kinds together in a trough, adding a little plaster, and water enough to dampen the whole, stirring so as to separate the seeds. It will then not be necessary to sow the seeds in more than one direction.

Tobacco.—This is the season for stripping tobacco. We cannot too earnestly caution the planters against the slovenly manner in which tobacco has been stripped and prized hitherto. The day was when Maryland tobacco would No. 1 in the market; but now, chiefly from slovenly management, it stands lower than any other grade. The planters at the present prices cannot afford to be slovenly. It costs from five to seven cents per pound to make tobacco. This of itself ought to demand of every one to be careful.

Tobacco Beds.—Select as hitherto for extra early plants a gentle southern slope, soil light loam. For June planting and to make brown tobacco, northern hill sides. Plant beds exposed to north winds are not so subject to the fly as those upon southern exposures. To every square of twenty yards, after the bed is dug and the roots grubbed and raked out—the last raking to be done with an iron-tooth garden rake—sow from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty pounds of No. 1 Peruvian guano, according to the state of the soil; dig the bed gently over again, rake and lay off in strips of four feet. Sow seed—one tablespoonful of seed to every square inch of ten yards: rake seed in, and gently pat the bed with a hoe or board made for the purpose. Cover thick with pine or other brush; when desirable, the bed may be fenced in with brush for protection from harsh winds.

Every planter of tobacco should work to one end—or every planter should have a specialty. Let some raise chewing tobacco, another smoking tobacco, another leaf for wrappers, &c.; but whatever you choose, first select your seed looking to that end—all experience proves that the quality as well as quantity of all vegetable products lies potentially in the seed. Still we are aware that, in the article of tobacco, location, manures and culture are powerful agents to give color and quality. To make fine tobacco: select high dry land, plow shallow—from four to five inches deep—manure lightly.—To make quantity, irrespective of quality: select heavy loams or stiff clays; plow deep with three heavy horses, turn the soil, even with some clay, from eight to ten inches deep.

Live Stock.—All of our domestic animals at this seasonally changeable season of the year need more of the personal attention of the careful farmer than at any other. First we will give the

Cows and Heifers in Calf our passing notice. It is supposed they have been liberally fed during the winter and in good order; watch your service list, and never allow a cow or heifer to be tied up or in stanchions when within two weeks of the time she is due to calve. Provide a comfortable, warm and roomy stall, kept well bedded; should your stable have open spaces in the sides, fodder placed around with care will keep out much wind or snow, and perhaps save the life of a young calf or the loss of one tail or ears by freezing. Feed whole corn in preference to any kind of meal or bran for a week or ten days previous to the time the cow is expected to calve; by so doing the liability to retain after the birth will be greatly lessened. If it is not passed naturally in an hour or two, it will be better to remove it by hand; a small quantity of flaxseed, either ground or the whole grain scalded, will be of great benefit. After the calf is three days old, you may feed the cow liberally with good early cut hay and bran and meal mixed; also some roots if you have them; potatoes are good if you have no beets or turnips. Watch the udder at least twice each day; draw every drop of milk she has. Should any part of the udder be hard, greasy and rub often; if the cow be an extra heavy milker, it is frequently a good plan to give her two calves—it saves labor and milk, too, as one whose udder is in good order will give good milk when the calf is three to five days old, and milk is never fit for human food till the udder is in perfect order. When stable room is scarce, you can safely tie two cows in one box-stall that is just large enough for one cow before calving; the calves will soon learn to suck both cows the same, so you will have to watch that they both are milked clean. As soon as the calf is two weeks old it should have a small trough provided, (where the cow can not reach it), and some nice corn meal and bran mixed with a little hay, a head of cabbage or something sweet and good kept before it all the time; you will be surprised how much a calf will eat, and also at the growth it will make. Do not for a moment forget that a large and fat calf is worth more to a butcher than a small one, and the difference to the farmer who intends to raise the calf is even greater.

March is the most important month of the year with hogs; it is during this month that the most of our brood sows have the pigs that are intended to make our pork for the next year's family supply. All sows should be placed in a pen alone, at least two weeks previous to the time she is expected to farrow, so that she will be contented with her quarters. The sleeping apartment should be provided with a shelf about 8 or 10 inches from the floor and 8 inches wide all round, so the sow will not be liable to lie on her young when they are first born. Be very careful to give only a very moderate amount of straw, and that short as possible, and by all means exclude a current of air; a sow will never be contented in a windy bed, and will often kill her young while trying to keep them warm. It is a rare thing for a sow to need any assistance during labor, and should not be disturbed unnecessarily, as that will often make her maul the pigs. If you have two or more litters of pigs near the same age, it is often an advantage to divide the pigs, as a large sow will sometimes be able to take some of the pigs from a small one, and by so doing help both. Should a change be deemed necessary, it must be done while the pigs are two or three days old, as they will by that time learn their regular "place at the table" and stick to it.—Brood sows to do well by their pigs must be fed liberally with milk producing food, and not allowed too many pigs; if the pigs are for sale, six or eight good ones will bring more money and give much better satisfaction than ten or more poor will at the same age.

Work Animals.—After such a long cold winter as we have had, the hurry of spring plowing and preparing the land for the various spring crops must be done in as short a period as possible. Examine carefully every horse or mule collar on the farm, and see that they are good enough for the work that is to be done. One of the worst pieces of mistaken economy that is ever practiced is to work a horse at heavy spring plowing (when the skin is necessarily thin on account of its being time to shed the heavy winter coat of hair) in a worn-out or hard collar, or one that does not fit the animal. We have often known one or two weeks to be lost just from the above cause; bring it to a matter of dollars and cents, leaving out the cruelty to a faithful dumb beast, and see if anything will pay better.

Parsnips contain almost twice as much dry matter of real food as turnips, and this of superior quality. Carrots, again, contain about as much dry substance as mangels, but are richer in sugar, and of better feeding quality.

Half a dozen onions planted in the cellar, where they can get a little light will do much toward absorbing and correcting the atmospheric impurities that lurk in such places.

Have your tools, seeds and manures all prepared in advance; do not wait to get them ready till you want them.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

ELEGANT JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.  
I HAVE now on hand a fine stock and large assortment of elegant jewelry.

Elgin, Waltham and Sprague Watches.  
Watches.  
gold and silver, at lowest figures; Handsome Wedding Presents; Rings; Silver and Plated ware, etc.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly, and warranted.  
W. H. RITENOUR,  
Harrisonburg, Va.

H. C. BAKER & CO.,  
Tanners and Curriers,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
RED AND OAK SOLE,  
HARNESS, BRIDLE, AND PAIR LEATHS,  
ALSO,  
Foreign and Domestic Calfskins,  
Morocco Shoemakers' Tools, &c.,  
HARRISONBURG, VA.

POWDER! POWDER!  
We are Agents for the Celebrated  
Dupont Sporting and Blasting Powder.  
—ALSO—  
THE PATENT SAFETY FUSE.

WE DO A WHOLESALE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY—THEREFORE CAN OFFER CITY PRICES.  
A CORRESPONDENCE WITH MERCHANTS SOLICITED.  
G. W. TABB & SON,  
NEAR B. & O. R. R. DEPOT, HARRISONBURG, VA.  
Jan 23-79

W. M. Billhimer & Co.,  
EAST MARKET ST.,  
Harrisonburg, Va.  
The attention of the trade is respectfully called to our stock of

GROCERIES,  
consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Tea and Rice, together with everything usually kept in a first class Grocery Store.  
Also, a VARIETY OF CANNED GOODS, such as Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Tomatoes, &c., all of which we will sell for Cash or Produce at low and the lowest.  
CASH PAID FOR PRODUCE. feb 13-79

JAS. H. CAMPBELL,  
SADDLER,  
East Market St.,  
Harrisonburg, Va.  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN  
Every Description of Articles Pertaining to the Business.

WE WILL SELL AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. feb 13-79

S. H. MOFFETT & CO.,  
Dealers in  
Flour, Grain, Groceries,  
Tobacco, &c.,  
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND BEST BRANDS OF  
FAMILY AND EXTRA FLOUR.

OFFAL IN ANY QUANTITY.  
OUR GOODS ARE FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
S. H. MOFFETT & CO.

J. WILTON,  
DEALER IN ENGLISH and AMERICAN  
Hardware,  
Saddle, Harness and Carriage Material,  
Tin and Wooden-ware,  
IRON, NAILS, HORSE-SHOES,  
GLASS AND PUTTY.

A LARGE STOCK OF COOK STOVES ALWAYS ON HAND.  
J. WILTON.  
RAILROADS.

Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.  
Mail Train daily except Sunday. Express Train daily.

GOING EAST.  
Le Staunton.....2.20 p.m. 1.50 a.m.  
Le Charlottesville.....2.20 p.m. 4.00 a.m.  
Le Gordonsville.....2.20 p.m. 5.00 a.m.  
Le Richmond.....2.20 p.m. 5.30 a.m.  
Le Gordonsville.....2.20 p.m. 5.30 a.m.  
Le Junction.....2.20 p.m. 5.30 a.m.  
Le Washington.....2.20 p.m. 5.30 a.m.  
Le Baltimore.....2.20 p.m. 5.30 a.m.  
Le Philadelphia.....2.20 p.m. 5.30 a.m.  
Le New York.....2.20 p.m. 5.30 a.m.

Passengers by the Express Train connect at Hagerstown Junction for points North. By Rail Train at Gordonsville for points South. No. 22 leaves Staunton daily, Sundays excepted at 7.45 a.m., connecting at Charlottesville for Lynchburg, arriving in Lynchburg 2.30 p.m., connecting with A. M. & O. R. R. Road. Round Trip Tickets on sale to Jacksonville, Florida, good until the 15th day of May, price \$40.00.

Le Richmond.....2.20 p.m. 5.30 a.m.  
Le Gordonsville.....2.20 p.m. 5.30 a.m.  
Le Junction.....2.20 p.m. 5.30 a.m.  
Le Washington.....2.20 p.m. 5.30 a.m.  
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First class and Emigrant Tickets to the West lower and more quicker by this line than by any other route. For tickets and information apply to or address JOHN H. WOODWARD, Ticket Agent, Staunton, Va. CONWAY R. HOWARD, Engineer and Supt. G. F. T. Agent, Jan 23-79

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO.  
SCHEDULE OF TRAINS HARRISBURG & VALLEY BRANCH BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. TAKING EFFECT DECEMBER 30TH, 1878.

GOING EAST.  
Leave Baltimore.....7.10 a.m.  
Le Washington.....7.20 a.m.  
Le Frederick.....7.30 a.m.  
Le Hagerstown.....7.40 a.m.  
Le Martinsburg.....7.50 a.m.  
Le Harper's Ferry.....8.00 a.m.  
Le Charles Town.....8.10 a.m.  
Le Winchester.....8.20 a.m.  
Le Summit Pt.....8.30 a.m.  
Le Woodstock.....8.40 a.m.  
Le Hagerstown.....8.50 a.m.  
Le Martinsburg.....9.00 a.m.  
Le Frederick.....9.10 a.m.  
Le Washington.....9.20 a.m.  
Le Baltimore.....9.30 a.m.

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Le Hagerstown.....7.40 a.m.  
Le Martinsburg.....7.50 a.m.  
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Le Charles Town.....8.10 a.m.  
Le Winchester.....8.20 a.m.  
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Le Woodstock.....8.40 a.m.  
Le Hagerstown.....8.50 a.m.  
Le Martinsburg.....9.00 a.m.  
Le Frederick.....9.10 a.m.  
Le Washington.....9.20 a.m.  
Le Baltimore.....9.30 a.m.

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